

Mohave County Miner.

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Destitution and Plenty.

In the early ages of man, when means of production was limited and communication and exchange of commodities between remote regions was unknown, it sometimes happened that, owing to local causes, there were failures in the food supply and consequent famine and distress. But there is no good reason why, at the close of the nineteenth century, with the means of production increased a hundred fold and the uttermost ends of the earth brought together by modern transportation facilities there should be any suffering among men for want of any of the things which the hands of man can produce.

No good reason, we said; but there are bad reasons enough. And the foremost of these bad reasons is land monopoly—landlordism. Men have been shut off from the bosom of mother earth, and are forced to take their nutriment at second hand, securing it at such sacrifice as the monopolist may demand. Willing workers are forbidden to gather from the generous soil the food which the All-father has stored there for them and those dependent upon them from the beginning, while monopolized land lies idle and untilled at the command of a system of ownership which is contrary both to good policy and justice. Landlordism is the first great cause for pauperism, and the two have come and will finally disappear together.

The fact that landlordism and pauperism go hand in hand was proven by the discovery and settlement of this country. In the early days of the country, especially after the War of Independence, no such thing as pauper was known. The vast tracts of rich lands to the westward were open to all; and as the brave pioneers pushed their way toward the setting sun, they were followed by that vast army of home-makers who have since made this the richest, strongest, freest land on earth. And the slaves of land monopoly throughout the entire old world felt their burdens grow lighter on account of the expansion which the peopling of the new world produced.

But gradually, as stately palaces arose on numerous lordly domains, and tenant occupants took the place of independent freeholders, the almshouse and the public hospital made their appearance, the jails and penitentiaries became overcrowded, and street beggars no longer startled the beholder on the streets of our cities, for they had become a too numerous sight. But for years after these changes had lost their novelty in the East and South, the West and Northwest, with their vast expanse of fertile prairies and wooded hillsides, were free from these hideous evidences of "advancing civilization," and while bearing the reproach of being wild and uncultured, they enjoyed the blessing of being prosperous and free.

But the money lenders and land grabbers followed fast, and to-day there is no part of the great nation which is not in the grasp of the rack-renters, who are slowly but surely tightening their coils, while their tenants lie helpless in their power, tied fast by landlord-made laws, seeming totally oblivious to the fact that the single tax lies within easy reach, and they have only to seize it, sever their bonds and be free. So much for land monopoly, the very root of pauperism.

Next to the monopoly of the earth, the source of all life and energy, comes the monopoly of public utilities and human inventions as a cause of pauperizing and enslaving the race. Even if one is so fortunate as not to be bunched out of his inheritance in the land, he finds scores of schemers ready to take from him what he produces from it without giving him for it a just equivalent or any return at all. The manufacturer with his protective tariff taxes him for his farm implements, for his clothing, and even for the sugar with which he sweetens his coffee, while the same individual, in the role of capitalist, reduces the price of his product by one-half by demonetizing silver and otherwise shortening the supply of the money of commerce. Machinery, which should be a blessing by lightening man's labor while at the same time increasing his comforts, is monopolized and turned against him, doing his work, intensifying competition in the labor market, bringing about what is miscalled

overproduction—as though there could be overproduction while millions of human beings go hungry and unclothed—and sharing with the landlord and the user the responsibility of bringing poverty and hatred and crime to curse the earth and fill it with woe.

Thus we see destitution and plenty seated side by side, one in the tatters and threads of grim despair, the other in the proud trappings of superfluous wealth. And yet, possibly, neither has been the architect of his own fortunes—neither decried the bad fate on the one hand, or the good things on the other, which the gods have given them. But it would be sedition, socialism and sin to seek a way to make their burdens and their joys more equal, although both were made of the same clay and in the image of their impartial and omnipotent Maker. —Hayes Valley Advertiser.

Wonderful Mining Process.

The quantity and value of the mineral products of the United States form a good barometer of industrial prosperity. Mineral industries are more directly affected by commercial changes than almost any others, since the crude products of the mines serve as the starting point for most manufacturing enterprises. Any industrial expansion must be anticipated by a corresponding increased supply of the crude minerals necessarily involved. This is a different condition of affairs from that prevalent only a few years ago, and, in the minds of many, the mineral product still consists of whatever the prospector happens to discover and mine. To these mining means speculation—nothing more. Perhaps even the majority of business men fail to recognize that there is less speculation about the coal product than in any agricultural crop, the volume of which is affected by every change in the weather—accidents to which the miner is practically indifferent.

Formerly we mined what we could of our mineral wants, and imported the rest. Now, on the contrary, the United States is the greatest mineral producer, furnishing nearly two-thirds of the world's petroleum, more than one-half of all its copper, one-third of the pig iron and coal and nearly one-fourth of the gold, iron ore and zinc. We export far greater values than we import. Not only are our mines well equipped, but the resources known, though undeveloped, give assurance of continued mineral supplies, even without the prospecting which, aided by more exact geological exploration, is constantly becoming more effective. One well recognized condition necessary for mining prosperity is to find a market for the continually growing supply. Full activity for the enormous mining plant of the country means great prosperity. But, after several years of declining industrial activity, a glance over the field shows a great aggregate of capital invested in idle mines and their accessories. That this is a serious, even critical, condition for the capital involved will be appreciated by considering the rapidity with which an idle mining plant depreciates. Mining machinery is rendered worthless more rapidly than that of a well protected factory. Frequently the mine water is so acid as to quickly corrode metals to a worthless condition, and in the deeper mines the encroachment of water alone frequently amounts to more than the mineral is worth, and then a shut-down means abandonment.—Dr. David T. Day in the Engineering Magazine.

The secret service has unearthed a most dangerous plot by counterfeiters of flooding the country with silver dollars. The coins are not worthless, for they contain more silver than the one cast at our mints, and they are so perfectly made that only an expert can detect the difference between one of them and one coined by the government. Buffalo, Chicago and San Francisco were simultaneously flooded with these coins; the perpetrators have not been apprehended, and it is thought they are operating either on the island of Java or in Canton, China, where it is said three Americans have an extensive counterfeiting plant. The scheme must be immensely profitable, for silver is now away down.—Spokane Miner.

Economy in the Mining of Gold.

One of the most remarkable instances of the application of science to the industrial arts, and the advantage resulting therefrom, is afforded by a comparison of the methods of reducing gold from quartz now and say a quarter of a century ago. When quartz mining was inaugurated in California, ore that ran below a common standard of 50¢ a ton was committed to the dumps as being too low-grade to work. Millions and millions of dollars of ore running from 10¢ to 50¢ a ton were thus cast aside, and enough yet remains to enrich the state on the deserted piles of discarded ore from the old mines which were operated many years ago.

The contrast also in the extravagant cost of plants for hoisting and handling ores is even more marked. When the Allison Ranch mines were first opened the cost of the plant for operating forty stamps was fully 250,000¢. The mill then gave employment to forty men, who were paid wages of from 5¢ to 20¢ a day.

A new plant of even larger capacity was recently placed in another mine, which cost less than 30,000¢, with better machinery and more perfect appliances for extracting ore than the old ones, and such is the perfection to which automatic devices have been applied to this class of machinery that two men and a boy operated all the machinery and quite as effectively as forty men used to operate the old style. The ore which the first miners neglected as being too poor to be worked is now regarded as rich enough for the present generation. Even ore that runs 4¢ per ton can be worked by present processes and at a profit. Years ago it 75 per cent of gold was saved, it was considered a fairly good result; now a manager who cannot save from 90 to 95 per cent of gold is regarded as not being up to present standards, and has to back out.

The perfection to which gold extraction has been brought and the economy with which mining operations are now conducted are most encouraging. The increasing gold production of the state is thus accounted for.—Call.

Michigan's Rich Copper Mines.

An idea of the richness of some of the copper mines of Michigan may be gained from the fact that they have thus far paid their owners dividends of fully 70,000,000¢. The dividend of 25¢ a share just declared by the Calumet & Hecla Copper Mining Company for the current year is especially noteworthy because it is the greatest dividend ever paid by this remarkable property. There are 100,000 shares, so that the total sum distributed among shareholders was 2,500,000¢. When it is considered that the original value of all these shares was just the last amount mentioned, the tremendous earning powers of the property will be appreciated. The selling value of the stock is about thirteen times its par value. The year 1896 has been the most prosperous ever known for copper mining, owing to the great foreign demand for American copper. The home demand was restricted by the depressed condition of business, but this falling off has been more than made up by the demand from abroad. During the ten months ending November 1, the European purchases of copper amounted to 225,000,000 pounds, nearly double that of the same period last year. This was 60 per cent of the entire output of this country and was drawn principally from the Lake Superior copper mines.—Chicago Record.

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To The Miner

Who are in arrears should make some effort to pay up. We need the money and must have it.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Hibernia mine, or the owners thereof, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the parties having a lease thereon.

W. H. ROGERS.

Kingman, Nov. 18th, 1896 6mo.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

To Andrew Franzon, Adam Stroh, and Frank A. Muhlbeier, their heirs, administrators or assigns.

You, and each of you are hereby notified that the undersigned, co-owners of the mining claim hereinafter described, have expended three hundred dollars, to-wit: One hundred dollars in each of the years 1894, 1895, and 1896, in labor and money by way of improvements upon said mining claims, in order to hold said mining claim under the provisions and requirements of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to be expended upon said mining property in each of said years, in order to hold the same. Said mining property consists of the East Seven Hundred and Fifty feet of that certain mining claim known as the Hulda mining claim, and the east Seven Hundred and Fifty feet of that certain mining claim known as the Mayflower claim. All said mining property being situate and located in Indian Secret Mining District, County of Mohave, Territory of Arizona. And you are further notified that if, within ninety days after the service of this notice, if personally served, or within ninety days after the service of this notice by publication, you fail, refuse or neglect to contribute your, and each of your proportion of said expenditures, your entire interest in said claim will be forfeited and become the undersigned co-owners under and by virtue of said section 2324.

HENRY ANDERSON
HANS BLOCK,
HARRY CLAUSEN,
ANNA BECKER.

First insertion January 2d, 1897.

Professionals.

E. M. SANFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

RICHARD J. HARTMAN, Attorney at Law.
Special attention to land and mining litigation. Collections and Conveyancing. Office in Lake building.

Secret Societies.

K. OF P.—WESTERN LODGE, NO. 12:
Meets every Tuesday evening in the Lake Hall at 8:00 o'clock. Visiting brothers, in good standing, cordially invited.

W. G. BLAKELY, C. C.

A. E. EALY, K. of R. and S.

I. O. G. T.—KINGMAN LODGE, NO. 22:
Meets every Thursday evening in M. E. Church at 8:00 o'clock. Visiting members cordially invited.

MISS MAGGIE FISHER, C. T.

I. O. O. F.—KINGMAN LODGE, NO. 7—
Meets every Wednesday night in the Lake Hall at 8:00 o'clock. Visiting brothers invited.

JAS. ROSENBOUGH, I. G.

A. E. EALY, Sec.

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